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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1789.

AN ADDRESS

To the Citizens of Pennſylvania.

FRIENDS and FELLOW-CITIZENS,

"THE perfection of a ſtate, and its fitneſs to fulfil the ends propoſed by the ſociety, muſt depend on the conſtitution: Conſequently it is of the greateſt moment to a nation that "forms a political ſociety; and its firſt and moſt im- "portant duty towards itſelf is to chuſe the beſt con- "ſtitution poſſible, and that moſt ſuitable to its circum- "ſtances. When it makes this choice; it lays the "foundation of its preſervation, ſafety, perfection and "happineſs."

This is the language of reſpectable authority*: But, what will add much to it in your eſtimation, it is the language of reaſon and truth. It is a language well known in this enlightened age. It is practically known by the citizens of the United States, and by thoſe of moſt of our ſiſter ſtates. But unfortunately for us, it has been hitherto known in Pennſylvania only by theory, to which practice has exhibited a mournful contraſt.

The CHOICE of the ſtate is the reſult of the ſentiments of her citizens. Theſe ſentiments, to be known, muſt be expreſſed. They can be properly expreſſed only in two ways. 1ſt. In perſon. 2d. By an equal repreſentation.

Theſe truths are ſo plain and ſo important, that no one will be found daring enough to deny either their reality or their force. And yet—ſtrange as it is—a conſtitution has been impoſed on you, concerning which the following facts are notorious and incontrovertible. 1ſt. That you had no opportunity of expreſſing your ſentiments of it either in perſon, or by an equal repreſentation, *when it was framed.* 2d. That you have had no ſuch opportunity under it, *ſince it was framed.* 3d. That, under it, you will have no ſuch opportunity *at any future time.*

1ſt. The Convention that framed the conſtitution conſiſted of an equal number of members from the city of Philadelphia and from each county in the ſtate, each member having a vote. This body was not formed on the principles of juſt repreſentation. To render a repreſentation juſt, it is eſſential that an equal number of conſtituents ſhould ſpeak and act by the medium of an equal number of repreſentatives. But it is well known that the number of conſtituents in ſome counties was double, triple or quadruple the number of conſtituents in other counties.

2d. A Council of Cenſors has indeed met, under the conſtitution, ſince it was framed; but that Council was formed on the ſame vicious and unequal principles of repreſentation that governed the formation of the convention. Each county, great and ſmall, had the ſame number of members: Each member had a vote.

3d. The framers of the conſtitution beſtowed the moſt watchful attention to prevent your enjoying, under it, at any future time, an opportunity of expreſſing your ſentiments of it by an equal repreſentation. They provided no other mode of reformation than the inadequate and unequal one of a Council of Cenſors. To confine you ſtill more ſtrictly in this mode, inadequate and unequal as it is, they rendered, by the conſtitution, a majority wiſhing for a reformation liable to be controuled by a minority oppoſing it. And, in manifeſt contradiction to your eſſential and unalienable rights as men and citizens, they endeavoured, as much as was in their power, to reſtrain you, in reforming the conſtitution, to the bondage of the ſame body, formed and acting in a manner repugnant to the firſt maxims of a free government. For they declared that the conſtitution "ſhall remain unaltered, "except by the authority of the people, FAIRLY" (as they call it) "delegated, *as this frame of government* "directs."

We appeal to your knowledge for the truth of the facts we have ſtated: We appeal to your judgment for the juſtneſs of the inferences we have drawn from them.

Such then, fellow-citizens, has been, ſuch is, and ſuch will be the ſituation of you and us, and of thoſe neareſt and deareſt to you and us, under the preſent conſtitution of Pennſylvania.

Is it your pleaſure that this ſituation ſhould continue?

This is a queſtion intereſting, in the higheſt degree, to every citizen of the ſtate. That every citizen ſhould have an oppportunity of giving to it his free, public and candid anſwer, ſeems to be a reaſonable wiſh. And yet to this wiſh, reaſonable as it appears, the moſt indecent oppoſition is made by ſome, who call themſelves friends to the conſtitution.

Of what do they wiſh to make you afraid? Of yourſelves. Do they tremble for their favourite ſyſtem? If it be your favourite as well as theirs, you will give it—what it has not hitherto had—the authority of the people. If it be not your favourite as well as theirs, ought it to ſtand in oppoſition to your authority? This will not be aſſerted in direct terms. Ought not your voice, then, to be known and obtained? Why ſhould the neceſſary means be oppoſed by thoſe, who dare not avow an oppoſition to the end?

This is not the firſt time that the preſent queſtion has been agitated in the ſtate. It might have been expected that the Convention, which framed the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, would have obſerved a conduct, natural and reſpectful on ſuch an occaſion; a conduct ſimilar to that which, on ſimilar occaſions, has been obſerved in other ſtates and in the United States—It might have been expected that they would have ſubmitted the reſult of their deliberations to the voice of the people. This might have been expected the more, as they muſt have been conſcious that they were not a proper repreſentation of the people. But if this conſciouſneſs produced any effect, it was one diametrically oppoſite to that, which it ought to have produced.

It will not be improper to ſuggeſt a compariſon between their conduct and that of the late General Convention of the United States. The General Convention declared it to be their opinion, that the conſtitution, which they propoſed, ſhould be "ſubmitted to a Convention of De- "legates choſen in each ſtate *by the* PEOPLE thereof." By the ſeventh article of the conſtitution, its eſtabliſhment is made to depend on the "ratification of the Con- "ventions of nine ſtates." Thus the *fact* correſponded with the *form*; and "the people of the United States" were introduced, with the ſtricteſt propriety, as "ordain- "ing and eſtabliſhing the conſtitution."

Let us now turn our attention to the Convention that framed the conſtitution of Pennſylvania. Did they ſubmit their proceedings to the conſideration of the people? No. Without waiting to know whether thoſe proceedings would be agreeable or diſagreeable to the people, the Convention ordained and eſtabliſhed their production to be the conſtitution of the commonwealth. Even this was not all. Not ſatisfied with declining to ſubmit their proceedings to the people, the Convention inſidiouſly attempted to SHUT THE DOOR AGAINST CONSIDERATION AND AMENDMENT. In their edict concerning the firſt election of Repreſentatives they ordained, that—"every "elector, before his vote is received, ſhall take the fol- "lowing oath or affirmation, viz.—I ——— do ſwear" (or affirm) "that I will not, directly or indirectly, do any "act or thing, prejudicial or injurious to the conſtitu- "tion, as eſtabliſhed by the convention." On reading this a glow of indignation muſt ſuffuſe the cheek of every patriot, who knows the rights of men and their value, and who underſtands the full import of this attempt upon them.

Happily, however, the attempt to put fetters on you at the outſet was unſucceſsful. But the omiſſion in not giving you an opportunity of declaring your ſentiments of the conſtitution has not, to this moment, been ſupplied. Application was made to the Aſſembly in 1777 for ſupplying it; and they made ſome reſolutions for "fixing the mode and time of taking the ſenſe of the "people with reſpect to the calling a Convention."* But "the invaſion of the ſtate and other circumſtances "prevented" thoſe reſolutions "being carried into ef- "fect,"‡ at that time.

On the 28th Nov. 1778, the Houſe UNANIMOUSLY entered into reſolutions for taking the ſenſe of the people on the ſubject of calling a Convention.§ But a majority of the ſame Aſſembly on the 27th February 1779 reſcinded thoſe unanimous reſolutions. The only reaſon they aſſigned for this meaſure is, "that a very conſiderable "and reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this com- "monwealth were much diſſatisfied with the ſaid reſo- "lutions." When this reaſon is reduced to plain Engliſh, we underſtand its meaning to be, that one part of the citizens were deſirous that the voice of another part of the citizens, on this ſubject, ſhould be ſuppreſſed; and that a majority of the Aſſembly were willing to gratify this deſire. This ſudden and violent deſertion of the principles, which governed the reſolutions of the preceding November, and this accommodation to the maxims and conduct of the Convention, will appear the leſs ſurpriſing, when we recollect that, at this time, the Aſſembly were choſen in conformity to the ſame unjuſt principles of repreſentation.

The events and exigencies of the war, unavailing expectations from the Council of Cenſors, attention to the ſituation of affairs in the general government of the union, and many other cauſes, which it is unneceſſary now to enumerate, prevented, during a conſiderable time, meaſures for aſcertaining the ſenſe of the citizens with regard to the conſtitution. But the ſubject has been lately reſumed by an Aſſembly, truly the Repreſentatives of the people, and ſhewing by their conduct the genuine operation and force of the principles of juſt Repreſentation. We have the pleaſure of tranſmitting to you their proceedings, together with the names of thoſe who voted on the different ſides of the queſtion. You will judge of the proceedings, and of the actors in them.

The few who appear in oppoſition to this meaſure mention, with exultation, the feeble aid they have received from the refuſal of the Executive Council to promulgate the proceedings of the General Aſſembly. What induced the Aſſembly to requeſt the nugatory participation of Council in this buſineſs we mean not to conjecture. But if their intention was, to exhibit to your view, by a new and ſtriking practical proof, the impropriety of a body inſtituted in oppoſition to the juſt rules of repreſentation; the ingenious contrivance has ſucceeded to a charm. Is it ſurpriſing, that one of the great grievances ſubliſting by the conſtitution ſhould be unwilling to take any part in meaſures that will probably lead to its own removal?

But the triumph diſplayed on the vote of Council is, as might be expected, founded on erroneous principles. If the true rules of repreſentation are applied to that very vote; you will find that thoſe who voted for complying with the requeſt of the Aſſembly repreſent more citizens than thoſe who voted for rejecting it.

We have confined ourſelves to the ſingle point of the reaſonableneſs of your having now—what you have not hitherto had—an opportunity of expreſſing your ſentiments publicly concerning the conſtitution. What thoſe ſentiments ought to be, we preſume not to dictate. On this ſubject—of all temporal ones the moſt important—you will judge for yourſelves. On one thing we rely—that you will vigorouſly promote meaſures for having the ſenſe of the people fairly and freely taken. When this ſhall be done; it will then appear on what ſide the majority is; and it will be the duty of the minority to ſubmit.

While, on one hand, we avoid the moſt diſtant attempt to impoſe our ſentiments on you; we deſpiſe, on the other hand, the timid reſerve of concealing from you what thoſe ſentiments are.

We think it of high import to the freedom, the proſperity and the happineſs of Pennſylvania, that her preſent conſtitution be amended. As it is, we think it inadequate to the purpoſes of wiſe and good government. We think it unreaſonable to expect that any government under it will be the deſerved object of confidence or of eſteem. We think the government under it hitherto has been feeble, fluctuating, violent, expenſive, oppreſſive.

We think that the conſtitution ought to be amended by a Convention acting under the immediate authority of the people.

We think this a fit time for the people to take the neceſſary and proper ſteps for appointing ſuch a Convention. There are many circumſtances that fortify this opinion. One deſerves to be particularly diſtinguiſhed. You have adopted and ratified the conſtitution of the United States. That conſtitution is, in ſome important articles, inconſiſtent with the conſtitution of this commonwealth. Alterations and new and accurate adjuſtments of the latter ſhould, therefore, take place. On this ſubject no time ſhould be loſt; for the fœderal government is now in operation. It cannot eſcape your obſervation, that thoſe who oppoſe a reviſion of the conſtitution of this ſtate are, in general, the ſame, who have oppoſed the conſtitution of the United States. It is poſſible that ſome of them, knowing it to be vain now to attempt a direct oppoſition to the government of the union, may indulge the unfriendly hope of being able ſtill to embroil matters indirectly, by preſerving the appearance of inconſiſtency between the obligations to the conſtitution of the United States and thoſe to the conſtitution of this commonwealth. Of ſuch ſiniſter arts we are ſure you will not be the dupes. There are no real inconſiſtencies between the different parts of your duty. No ſeeming ones ſhould be ſuffered to remain. No room ſhould be left for dubious conſtruction, or for malicious miſrepreſentation.

The FRIENDS *of Union and juſt Government.*

To the CITIZENS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

YOU have hitherto ſubmitted, with a laudable temper of moderation, to a government more defective, and leſs calculated to promote the aggrandiſement of the ſtate and your individual proſperity, than any other in the union.

To point out all its imperfections would fatigue you with the recital, as almoſt every ſection of it conveys, in ſtrong characters, the unenlightened or intereſted views of its framers.

It is unneceſſary to inform you of the ſurreptitious manner in which it was fettered on you, as I do not wiſh to rouſe your feelings, but appeal to your calm diſpaſſionate judgment.

You never, as a people, had an opportunity of ratifying this conſtitution, and it is a ſtate of ſervitude, galling and oppreſſive, to be compelled to ſupport a government to which you never have aſſented.

If it had proceeded from the pen of an inſpired writer, its advocates could not more boldly have attempted to preclude the poſſibility of amendments, than by eſtabliſhing the neceſſity of two-thirds of the Council of Cenſors concurring in calling a Convention for that purpoſe; by which means, one-third of this body (which, by the manner of its being conſtituted, may repreſent but a ſixth part of the ſtate) may triumphantly controul the remaining part, and rivet on you, for a ſeries of years, the fetters of bad government.

It is admitted that every conſtitution, that deprives the people of the right of governing the ſociety by the majority of their repreſentatives, fairly and equally choſen, is eſſentialy defective.

This is a great and ſolid truth, adapted to the perception of all ranks of people. It is the baſis of equal freedom, which muſt vaniſh as ſoon as it is deprived of this eſſential ſupport.

The conſtitution of Pennſylvania, by the mode it has eſtabliſhed of organizing the Council of Cenſors, has daringly and preſumptuouſly violated this important maxim of a free government.

Of what avail is your boaſted right of ſuffrage, which, on the principles of equal liberty, indulges every citizen with a vote at elections, if, on the moſt important occaſion that can engage the exerciſe of this privelege, involving your deareſt intereſts, as well as every connection that can attach you to ſociety, you are trammelled with ſuch obſtacles as render the ſentiments of five ſixths of the people ineffectual, when oppoſed to the intereſted views of one ſixth? A ſyſtem teeming with ſuch abſurdity, partiality and artifice, is too prepoſterous to admit the forms of ſerious reflection. What becomes of the ſacred right of the people to alter, modify or aboliſh the government, if ſuch reſtrictions are laid upon them in the exerciſe of it?

Fortunately, the remedy is in the people. Although I do not mean to advocate the doctrine, that they ſhould wantonly, or frequently, interpoſe their authority in new modeling the form of government; but ſurely it ought to be attempted, when, after the experience of many years, a conſtitution is found to be incompetent to anſwer the purpoſes for which it was inſtituted, to promote the happineſs and provide for the ſecurity of the people, and when it contains the moſt dangerous and inconſiſtent principles.

It will be ſufficient to mention a few of its glaring imperfections. Amongſt the moſt conſpicuous is, a ſingle branch of legiſlature, without check or controul, frequently the ſport of factious and artful characters; where ill-digeſted laws are enacted to ſerve the purpoſes of party, or to aggrandize the intereſts of influential individuals---laws, which by ſubſequent adminiſtrations are revoked, in compliance with popular prejudice or an affected change of ſyſtem, thereby diſgracing government by the inſtability of their acts, and detaching from the public councils the confidence of the people. The next defective branch is the Executive authority, which is a ſolemn mockery of the term, not poſſeſſing a ſingle conſtituent quality that denotes this branch of government,---without unity to promote ſecrecy, energy and diſpatch, or to provide for ſpeedy deciſion,---without reſponſibility to attach puniſhment, and therefore indifferent to cenſure or ap-

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* *Minutes* 145, 146.
‡ *Minutes* 246, 247.
§ *Minutes* 246, 247.

probation---seemingly created for no efficient ſtate purpoſes, but rather, like the Courtiers of Alcinous, *fruges conſumere nati.*

The judiciary powers, inſtead of being held by the firm tenure of good behaviour, are limited in their duration to a ſeptennial period---an arrangement, directly oppoſed to the ſpirit of ſuch eſtabliſhments in every well organized government. When Judges are dependent on an executive authority for their re-appointment to office, want of confidence in their impartiality will naturally exiſt amongſt the people, and a perſuaſion, drawn from the fallibility and imperfections of our nature, that a ſecret and inſenſible bias will naturally lead them, in the adminiſtration of juſtice, to favor thoſe who are favored by the prevailing party.

Can reaſon have been ſo clouded by prejudice, or can the acts of factious men have been ſo ſucceſsful, as to contend that this conſtitution was not generated in weakneſs and imperfection, and conſequently have tended to its diſſolution from its birth. Whatever might heretofore have prevented the prevalence of this ſentiment, it now exiſts in its full force. The people, habituated to political reflections, have broke the chains of prejudice which fettered their minds, and, with a kind of intellectual elaſticity, have returned to their proper objects, truth and reaſon.

Party leaders have loſt their influence, and the people begin to judge of the tree by its fruits.---A laudable ſpirit for reformation prevails through all ranks of people, from a conviction of its neceſſity. It is not ſedition, leading to tumult and diſorder, and which expoſes a ſtate to dangerous convulſions, but that watchful jealouſy that diſcovers the defects of government, and endeavours to provide a remedy for them.

The people have ſpirit and ſenſe. They know the ends of government, and they would compel their rulers to purſue them, if compulſion was neceſſary. But it is far otherwiſe. The Legiſlature of the ſtate, with a noble ſelf-denial, and repoſing a manly confidence in their conſtituents, have ſounded the alarm of danger, and, with more virtue than uſually falls to the lot of ſovereign power, have recommended a change of our political ſyſtem, which, inſtead of encreaſing their authority, will tend to diminiſh it, by the projected eſtabliſhment of a ſecond and coequal branch, which will participate the Legiſlative authorities.

Perhaps the annals of mankind do not exhibit another inſtance of ſuch generous diſintereſted patriotiſm. However informal and unauthorized this recommendation may be, it muſt clearly appear to be the ſpontaneous effuſion of public ſpirit, and muſt therefore make an impreſſion correſponding with the purity of ſuch principles. The Independence of America, and the late glorious revolution in its government, which gave birth to the fœderal ſyſtem, proceeded from the aſſumed privilege of propoſing plans to the people, for their ſafety and happineſs. It was then found, that the ill timed ſcruples of the opponents of ſuch meaſures aroſe from a ſecret enmity to the reformation contended for.

The Legiſlature, compoſed of your confidential ſervants, have informed you, that your government is defective and inadequate to the views for which it was inſtituted---that the expences its adminiſtration involves are enormouſly great---that the exigencies of the ſtate, and a neceſſary conformity of its principles with thoſe of the fœderal conſtitution, require it ſhould undergo a variety of amendments.

It is needleſs to remark, for it cannot have eſcaped your attention, that, amongſt the names of thoſe who voted for this meaſure, there are included many of that deſcription of perſons, who were formerly deſignated by the name of the conſtitutional party.

But their attachment to your intereſts and to the fœderal government roſe ſuperior to every other conſideration, and determined them to ſacrifice the conſtitution at the ſhrine of reaſon and the public good.----May their names be long revered by every honeſt Pennſylvanian!

It now reſts with you, my fellow citizens, to do yourſelves juſtice. Your reſpectful petitions to the Legiſlature, expreſſing a concurrence of ſentiment concerning the neceſſity of calling a Convention, to deliberate on the propoſed amendments in the conſtitution of the ſtate, will be the beſt mode of carrying your views into effect. Let the ſenſe of the country by theſe means be fairly taken---and the wiſhes of the people concentrated in one point, and acting to one end, will carry irreſiſtible weight.

The legiſlative body, in compliance with the intentions of their conſtituents, will fix a period for the choice of the members of the Convention, which will be oppoſed to the partial mode eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution, violating the natural and inherent rights of the people, and contravening every principle of fair and equal repreſentation.

Perſons of a fearful diſpoſition, who have not inveſtigated the ſubject, may be intimidated with the appearance of obſtacles, and with the conſequences of an arrangement ſo important and extenſive in its influence and effects: But theſe apprehenſions are but trifling, when compared with thoſe which muſt be encountered by an attempt to ſupport the preſent ſyſtem of ſtate government.

Errors obtain a ſanction by time, and the firſt attempts to correct them, to timid minds, become alarming---But every day we delay the correction, will encreaſe the difficulty.---Our exertions ſhould be ſtrenuous, and they will be ſucceſsful. Diſappointment will impair the vigor of every future effort.

Let every good citizen then be animated with the pleaſing expectation of co-operating in the eſtabliſhment of a more perfect government, which will more effectually preſerve his property, ſecure his perſonal liberty, and contribute to national aggrandizement.

The appeal is ſolemn---but the errors of the late ſyſtem have produced the criſis, that renders it neceſſary.

Our poſterity would reflect on our memories, if, after having weathered ſo many ſtorms, we ſhould quit the helm, before we had ſteered the political veſſel into a ſafe port.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

UPON hearing that a majority of the Council had refuſed to concur in recommending a Convention, for fear of *perjuring* themſelves, I was led to look over the conſtitution, to ſee if there was any foundation for their tenderneſs of conſcience.---I could diſcover nothing like it. On the contrary, I think their oath of office binds them to that meaſure. But in examining the conſtitution, I find a ſection which declares, that "every officer, civil, *military* and judicial, ſhall take an oath of fidelity to the conſtitution." I beg leave, through the channel of your paper, to aſk, who are meant by *military* officers? It cannot be continental officers---for they were never called upon to take that oath. It muſt therefore mean *militia* officers. I beg leave to aſk further, ---whether theſe officers have ever taken an oath to the conſtitution? If they have not, what becomes of the oath of office of the members of the Council, who ſwear to execute both the laws and the conſtitution?-----Is not ſuch negligence a breach of the conſtitution, and of courſe a violation of duty? I wiſh gentlemen would learn to diſtinguiſh between their *ſtomachs* and their *conſciences*, and when the one clamours for its *Two Dollars* a day, not miſtake it for the ſtill voice of the other.

CONSISTENCY.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April, 18.

The unfortunate diſpute between the ſtate of Georgia and the Creek Indians appears at preſent in ſuch a happy train of adjuſtment, that the inhabitants of Chatham county, at a public meeting held the 25th ult. agreed to diſcharge the light horſe raiſed to defend the lower frontier. The grand treaty between the commiſſioners of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and the Indians, is fixed to be held on the 10th of June.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, dated March 16.

"I have had the misfortune to be deprived of my veſſel ſome weeks ſince in this inhoſpitable and ſavage part of the world. "More is the pity (you will ſay) you had no buſineſs there." This will be ſuch a reply as ſtrict prudence will make---all my comfort is, that many a well meaning man has ſuffered ſimilar misfortunes from deſigning and baſe ſpirited men. I cannot tell for which of my ſins I was ſent into theſe parts, where every ſentiment of generoſity and humanity ſeems baniſhed from the human breaſt.

"Cautious I moor'd my veſſel to the ſtrand,
And view'd, ſuſpicious, this inhuman land;
This ſoil of ſharpers, half a ruffian kind,
Not tam'd by manners, nor by arts refin'd.
My ſoul foreboded I ſhould find the bower
Of ſome fell monſter, fierce with barbarous power,
Some ruſtic wretch, that liv'd in Heav'n's deſpight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right."

PROVIDENCE, April 4.

A correſpondent deſires us to mention, that on the 31ſt ult. the important operation of Lithotomia was performed by Dr. Lewis Leprilete, at his houſe in Norton, upon a child of Mr. Henry Alexander, of this town, in preſence of a number of reſpectable gentlemen of the faculty, and to their perfect ſatisfaction. The ſtone extracted weighed upwards of an ounce. The child was only three years and eleven months old, and appears in a fair way of recovery.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Yeſterday, about two o'clock, arrived in this city, His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire, Preſident of the United States of America. A Committee of the honorable the Congreſs, a deputation of the State Officers, conſiſting of his Honor the Chancellor and the Adjutant-General, accompanied by a deputation from the Corporation of this city, conſiſting of the Recorder, received His Excellency the Preſident at Elizabethtown, in the elegant barge which was previouſly conſtructed for the purpoſe, and rowed by thirteen pilots, under the ſuperintendance of Captain Randall.

On the Preſident's paſſing the battery, a fœderal ſalute was fired, and repeated upon his landing near the City Coffee-Houſe, where he was received by his Excellency the Governor, the principal officers of the ſtate, his Honor the Mayor, and the principal officers of the Corporation; and thence accompanied to the houſe prepared for his reception, in the following order, viz.

1. Troop of Horſe.
2. Artillery, and reſidue of the Legion, under arms.
3. The military officers in uniform, who were off duty.
4. The Preſident's Guard, compoſed of the Grenadiers of the firſt regiment.
5. The PRESIDENT, the Governor, and their ſuites.
6. The principal Officers of the ſtate.
7. The Mayor and Corporation.
8. The Clergy,
9. The Citizens.

The bells were rung, and colours were diſplayed from the fort, from the veſſels in the harbour, and from ſeveral buildings in the city; the ſtreets were crowded with citizens, and the windows decorated with the fair daughters of Columbia.

In the evening the city was elegantly illuminated.

The joy and ſatisfaction univerſally expreſſed on the ſafe arrival of this Illuſtrious Perſonage clearly evince, that patriotiſm and magnanimity are ſtill held in reſpect and veneration among our citizens---His Excellency having, in a diſtinguiſhed manner, diſplayed thoſe eminent virtues, in a ſeries of important and faithful ſervices, rendered his country, in the moſt gloomy and diſtreſſing periods.

Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, arrived in this city, amidſt the acclamations of all ranks of citizens, his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; Vice-Preſident of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 29.

We hear that two of the Judges of the Supreme Court have ſigned the memorial praying an election to be held for a Convention on the ſecond Tueſday of next October. It is to be hoped this diſintereſted act of fœderaliſm and good ſenſe will be followed by all the officers of government in the ſtate.

We hear from Northampton, Northumberland, Lancaſter and York counties, that the propoſition for chuſing a Convention for altering the ſtate conſtitution, next October, has met with general approbation. Many of the former conſtitutionaliſts have concurred in this meaſure, and acknowledge the abſurdity of the defects of the government, either in its *form* or *adminiſtration*, being pointed out by a body of men unequally choſen, and who would probably ſit in judgment upon themſelves. This was the caſe in the laſt Council of Cenſors. The principal members of it had acted as Aſſemblymen, Judges and Councillors, under the conſtitution, and yet theſe men gravely reviewed their own actions, and of courſe approved of them all. Should ſuh a *farce* ever be *acted* over again in Pennſylvania, it would ſubject the ſtate to the pity and ridicule of all the ſtates in the union.

The following account is given of the origin of the Council of Cenſors in the conſtitution of Pennſylvania. A member of the Convention who framed it, and who oppoſed many of its parts, foreſeeing that a majority would vote for its eſtabliſhment, propoſed tacking a newfangled board to it, which he called a COUNCIL OF CENSORS, on purpoſe, by making it ridiculous, to overſet the whole. Unfortunately he miſtook his men. His colleagues ſwallowed the addition, and ſome of them to this day, rather than confeſs that they were deceived, defend the *joke* of the waggiſh member of the Convention, as an eſſential and excellent part of the conſtitution.

At a ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, on the 17th inſt. in the houſe of the Hon. Dr. Franklin, Preſident, the following new members were duly elected:

Madame la Princeſſe Catherine Romanowna d'Aſchkaw, Preſident of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterſburg, &c. Ruſſia.

Don Francis de Gardoqui, Auditor of the Rota for the Crown of Caſtile, at the Court of Rome.

Winthrop Sargent, Eſquire, Secretary of the new government, weſtward, on the Ohio.

John Stevens, jun. Eſq; of New-Jerſey.

Mr. Joſhua Humphreys, jun. of Philadelphia.

Mr. James Rumſey, late of Virginia, author of improvements in the production of ſteam, and of other uſeful inventions.

Dr. George Monro, of Newcaſtle, Delaware ſtate, member of the Royal Medical Society at Edinburg, and of the American Medical Society in Philadelphia.

Dr. George Buchanan, of Baltimore, in the ſtate of Maryland, M. D. of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

John Bleakley, Eſq; of Philadelphia.

Samuel Beach, Eſq; of Charleſton, South Carolina.

On the 14th inſtant departed this life, the Reverend DAVID TELFAIR, in the 69th year of his age, and 43d year of his miniſtry: And on the 16th inſt. his remains were decently interred in the burying-ground of the CHURCH in SHIPPEN-STREET, of which he was Paſtor,---a great concourſe of citizens of all ranks, and the Proteſtant Clergy of various denominations, attending.

He was ordained to the Holy Miniſtry in the Aſſociate Congregation of DOWN, near STERLING, in SCOTLAND, 1746, and being ſent to AMERICA, as a Miſſionary from the Aſſociate Synod of GLASGOW (called the Burger Synod) 1766, he afterwards became Paſtor of the Aſſociate Congregation in Shippen-ſtreet, in 1772. He lived as became a Chriſtian and Miniſter of the Goſpel, ſteadfaſtly adhering to what he judged truth and duty; yet by no means uncharitable towards thoſe who differed from him in their ſentiments. The love of worldly gain moved him not; it is well known to many in this city, that he laboured in his maſter's work theſe ſixteen years paſt, neither receiving nor deſiring any ſalary whatever from his congregation, his circumſtances placing him above any need of it. But the want of this did not abate his diligence, he carefully attended to every part of miniſterial duty. He was an able Divine, an evangelical Preacher, a faithful Counſellor to his flock, a kind head to his family, and a worthy member of ſociety.----A widow and four children remain to lament his death.

A SONATA,

Sung by a Number of young Girls, dreſſed in white and decked with Wreaths and Chaplets of Flowers, holding Baſkets of Flowers in their Hands, as General Waſhington *paſſed under the Triumphal Arch raiſed on the Bridge at Trenton, April* 21, 1789.

WELCOME, mighty Chief! once more,
Welcome to this grateful Shore:
Now no mercenary Foe,
Aims again the fatal Blow---
Aims at thee the fatal Blow.

Virgins fair, and Matrons grave,
Thoſe thy conquering Arms did ſave,
Build for thee triumphal Bowers.
Strew, ye Fair, his Way with Flowers---*
Strew your Hero's Way with Flowers.

* *As they ſung theſe Lines they ſtrewed the Flowers before the General, who halted until the Sonata was finiſhed.*

The General being preſented with a Copy of the Sonata, was pleaſed to addreſs the following Card to the LADIES.

To the LADIES *of Trenton, who were aſſembled on the twenty-firſt day of April,* 1789. *at the Triumphal Arch erected by them on the Bridge, which extends acroſs the Aſſanpink Creek.*

GENERAL WASHINGTON cannot leave this place without expreſſing his acknowledgments to the Matrons and Young Ladies, who received him in ſo novel and grateful a manner at the triumphal Arch in Trenton, for the exquiſite ſenſations he experienced in that affecting moment.---The aſtoniſhing contraſt between his former and actual ſituation at the ſame ſpot---the elegant taſte with which it was adorned for the preſent occaſion---and the innocent appearance of the *White-Robed* CHOIR, who met him with the gratulatory Song---have made ſuch an impreſſion on his remembrance, as, he aſſures them, will never be effaced.

Sketch *of the* Proceedings *of* Congreſs.

TUESDAY, April 21, 1789.

A committee of the Senate, conſiſting of Mr. Strong and Mr. Izard, conducted the Vice-Preſident to the Senate Chamber, and Mr. Langdon, the Preſident pro tempore, left the chair, and addreſſing the Vice-Preſident, ſaid, "That he had it in charge from the Senate to introduce him to the chair of the Houſe, and to congratulate him on his appointment to the office of Vice Preſident of the United States of America." He then conducted the Vice-Preſident to the chair, who addreſſed the Senate to the following purport:-----

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

INVITED to this reſpectable ſituation by the ſuffrages of our fellow citizens, according to the conſtitution, I have thought it my duty, chearfully and readily to accept it. Unaccuſtomed to refuſe any public ſervice, however dangerous to my reputation, or diſproportioned to my talents, it would have been inconſiſtent to have adopted another maxim of conduct at this time, when the proſperity of the country, and the liberties of the people, require, perhaps as much as ever, the attention of thoſe, who poſſeſs any ſhare of the public confidence.

I ſhould be deſtitute of ſenſibility, if, upon my arrival in this city, and preſentation to this legiſlature, and eſpecially to this ſenate, I could ſee, without emotion, ſo many of thoſe characters, of whoſe virtuous exertions I have ſo often been a witneſs, from whoſe countenances and examples I have ever derived encouragement and animation, whoſe diſintereſted friendſhip has ſupported me, in many intricate conjunctures of public affairs, at home and abroad:----thoſe celebrated defenders of the liberties of this country, whom menaces could not intimidate, corruption ſeduce, nor flattery allure:---thoſe intrepid aſſertors of the rights of mankind, whoſe philoſophy and policy have enlightened the world, in twenty years, more than it was ever before enlightened in many centuries, by ancient ſchools or modern univerſities.

I muſt have been inattentive to the courſe of events, if I were either ignorant of the fame, or inſenſible to the merit of thoſe other characters in the ſenate, to whom it has been my misfortune to have been, hitherto, perſonally unknown.

It is with ſatisfaction that I congratulate the people of America on the formation of a national conſtitution, and the fair proſpect of a conſiſtent adminiſtration of a good government of laws: on the acquiſition of a Houſe of Repreſentatives, choſen by themſelves; of a Senate thus compoſed by their own ſtate legiſlatures; and on the proſpect of an executive authority, in the hands of one, whoſe portrait I ſhall not preſume to draw. Were I bleſſed with powers to do juſtice to his character, it would be impoſſible to increaſe the confidence or affection of his country, or make the ſmalleſt addition to his glory. This can only be effected by a diſcharge of the preſent exalted truſt, on the ſame principles, with the ſame abilities and virtues, which have uniformly appeared in all his former conduct, public or private. May I, nevertheleſs, be indulged to enquire, if we look over the catalogue of the firſt magiſtrates of nations, whether they have been denominated preſidents or conſuls, kings or princes, where ſhall we find one, whoſe commanding talents and virtues, whoſe over-ruling good fortune, have ſo completely united all hearts and voices in his favor? Who enjoyed the eſteem and admiration of foreign nations and fellow citizens with equal unanimity? Qualities ſo uncommon are no common bleſſing to the country that poſſeſſes them. By thoſe great qualities and their benign effects has Providence marked out the head of this nation, with a hand ſo diſtinctly viſible as to have been ſeen by all men, and miſtaken by none.

It is not for me to interrupt your deliberations by any general obſervations on the ſtate of the nation, or by recommending or propoſing any particular meaſures. It would be ſuperfluous, to gentlemen of your great experience, to urge the neceſſity of order. It is only neceſſary to make an apology for myſelf. Not wholly without exprience in public aſſemblies, I have been more accuſtomed to take a ſhare in their debates, than to preſide in their deliberations. It ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to behave towards every member of this moſt honorable body with all that conſideration, delicacy and decorum, which becomes the dignity of his ſtation and character: But if, from inexperience or inadvertency, any thing ſhould ever eſcape me, inconſiſtent with propriety, I muſt intreat you, by imputing it to its true cauſe, and not to any want of reſpect, to pardon and excuſe it.

A truſt of the greateſt magnitude is committed to this legiſlature, and the eyes of the world are upon you. Your country expects from the reſults of your deliberations, in concurrence with the other branches of government, confideration abroad, and contentment at home, Proſperity, Order, Juſtice, Peace and Liberty: And may God Almighty's Providence aſſiſt you to anſwer their juſt expectations.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, April 20, 1789.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Jackſon, from Georgia, appeared and took their ſeats.

Mr. Tucker from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. Ramſey, and the petition of John Churchman, reported in favour of the petitioners. And a committee of three was appointed to bring in a bill on general principles, for the purpoſe of ſecuring literary property.

The Houſe ſpent ſome time in a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

The following articles were exempted from any duty whatever---" Tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, pewter, braſs, copper in plates, wool, dying woods, dying drugs (other than indigo) and beaver.

On all other articles not enumerated in the bill, a duty of *five per cent.* ad valorum, was agreed to.

A further proſecution of this buſineſs being poſtponed, the committee roſe.

The Houſe then, according to the reſolution of Friday, went into committee on the bill for preſcribing the form and manner of taking the oath required by the ſixth article of the conſtitution; and having made ſome progreſs therein, roſe, when the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 21, 1789.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union.

Mr. Page in the chair.

A motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, to allow a drawback on goods reſhipped, was agreed to.

It was then propoſed, that a duty of per ton be laid on all veſſels built within the United States, and owned wholly by citizens thereof.

And after ſundry remarks,

It was reſolved, that all veſſels built within the United States, and owned wholly by citizens thereof, and on all veſſels foreign built, but owned by the citizens of the United States, a duty of ſix cents per ton ſhould be laid.

The next paragraph in the original propoſition was then read, to wit, on all veſſels belonging wholly to the ſubjects of powers in alliance with the United States, or partly to the ſubjects of thoſe powers and partly to citizens of the United States.

Mr. Goodhue propoſed to fill the blank with ſixty cents, which, according to a calculation he made on a ſhip of 200 tons, would amount to about five per cent. on the freight.

Mr. Boudinot propoſed thirty cents.

Different gentlemen having ſpoken,

Mr. Goodhue withdrew his motion for ſixty cents.

A queſtion on 33½ cents was put, and loſt; and a queſtion on 30 cents was then put and carried.

Some debate was had upon the paragraph, reſpecting the duty on all veſſels belonging to the ſubjects not in alliance with the United States, and the blank was filled up with fifty cents.

The committee then roſe, and the chairman reported the following reſolution:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the following duties ought to be laid on goods, wares and merchandiſes, imported into the United States, to wit:-----

	In Cents.
On all diſtilled ſpirits, of Jamaica proof	15
On all diſtilled liquors, of inferior proof	12
On melaſſes	6
On Madeira wine	33⅓
On all other wines	20
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, imported in caſks	8
On all beer, ale or porter, imported in bottles, per dozen	24
On malt per buſhel	10
On barley per buſhel	6
On lime per hogſhead	100
On brown ſugars per pound	1
On loaf ſugars per lb.	3
On all other ſugars per lb.	1½
On coffee per lb.	2½
On cocoa per lb.	1
On all candles of tallow per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or ſpermaceti per lb.	6
On cheeſe per lb.	4
On ſoap per lb.	2
On boots per pair	50
On all ſhoes, ſlippers or goloſhoes made of leather per pair	10
On all ſhoes or ſlippers made of ſilk or ſtuff per pair	10
On cables for every cwt.	50
On tarred cordage for every 112 lb.	50
On un-tarred ditto and yarn for every 112 lb.	60
On twine or pack thread for every 112 lb.	100
On hemp per cwt.	50
On all ſteel unwrought for every 112 lb.	56
On all nails and ſpikes per lb.	1
On ſalt per buſhel	6
On manufactured tobacco per lb.	6
On ſnuff per lb.	10
On every dozen wool cards	50
On every buſhel of coal	3
On ſalted mackarel, ſhad and ſalmon, per barrel	75
On dried fiſh per quintal	50
On all teas imported from China or India in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea tea per lb.	6
On all ſouchong and other black teas per lb.	10
On ſuperior green teas per lb.	20
On all other teas per lb.	10
On all teas imported from any other country, or from India or China, in ſhips which are not the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:	
On bohea tea per lb.	8
On all ſouchong or other black teas per lb.	15
On ſuperior green tea per lb.	30
On all other green teas per lb.	18
On all window and other glaſs, ten per cent. ad valorem.	
On all blank books	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.
On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, and on all paſteboard	
On all cabinet wares	
On all buttons of metal	
On all ſaddles	
On all gloves of leather	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool or a mixture of either	
On all milinary	
On all caſtings of iron, and upon ſlit or rolled iron	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and on all manufacture of leather, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe rated	
On canes, walking ſticks and whips,	
On cloathing ready made	
On gold, ſilver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paſte work	
On anchors, and	
On all wrought tin ware	
On every coach, chariot or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaiſe, ſolo, or other two wheel carriage, fifteen per cent. ad valorem.	
On all other articles, five per cent. on their value at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, pewter, braſs, copper in plates, wool, dying woods and dying drugs (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver and all other furs, and deer-ſkins.	

That all the duties paid, or ſecured to be paid, upon goods imported, ſhall be returned or diſcharged upon ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall within months be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except ſo much as ſhall be neceſſary to defray the expence that may have accrued by the entry and ſafe keeping thereof.

That there ought moreover to be levied on all veſſels entered or cleared in the United States, the duties following, to wit:

On all veſſels built within the United States, and belonging wholly to citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per ton.

On all veſſels not built within the United States, but belonging wholly to citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per ton.

On all veſſels belonging wholly to the ſubjects of powers with whom the United States have formed treaties; or partly to the ſubjects of ſuch powers, and partly to citizens of the ſaid States, at the rate of thirty cents per ton.

On all veſſels belonging wholly or in part to ſubjects of other powers, at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

Provided, That no veſſel built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, whilſt employed in the coaſting trade, or in the fiſheries, ſhall pay tonnage more than once in any one year; nor ſhall any ſhip or veſſel built within the United States pay tonnage on her firſt voyage.

The Speaker reſumed the chair, and the queſtion on the report of the committee being poſtponed for farther conſideration, the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1789.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the houſe went into a committee on the bill for preſcribing the form and manner of taking the oath required by the ſixth article of the Conſtitution.

Some debate was had on this ſubject, which was ſupported by Mr. Lee, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Sturges, Mr. White, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Burke, Mr. Silveſter, and Mr. Smith.

Having gone through and amended the ſame, the committee roſe and reported; and the conſideration of the report being poſtponed, the houſe adjourned.

NEW-YORK, February 10, 1789.

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Including an account of the late War; and of the thirteen colonies, from their origin to that period.

*Quid verum **** curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc ſum.*

HORAT. 1ſt Ep. 1ſt Lib.

BY WILLIAM GORDON, D. D.

Formerly Miniſter of the Goſpel at Roxbury, in Maſſachuſetts.

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V. It is expected, in the courſe of five months from the date hereof, the work will be entirely compleated---and a liſt of the names of the ſubſcribers, received previous to that time, will be printed and prefixed to the firſt volume.

To the Citizens of the United States of America.

THIS work is not confined to the conteſt between America and Great-Britain, but includes the hiſtory of the war with France, Spain, Holland, and even the various engagements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. It is introduced by a conciſe, but very clear and correct account of the ſettlement and progreſs of the ſeveral ſtates now in the union; in which the events that principally led to the late revolution are particularly attended to. The author aſſures us, that in the proſecution of the work "he has paid a ſacred regard to truth, conſcious of his being anſwerable to a more awful tribunal than that of the public; and his labour to diveſt himſelf of all undue attachment, to every perſon, country, religious name or profeſſion." By his being an inhabitant of the United States during the riſe, progreſs and accompliſhment of the late revolution, and being particularly intimate with his Excellency General Waſhington, and moſt of the principal officers in the American and Britiſh armies, with his extenſive correſpondence at the various courts in Europe; and likewiſe from his well known aſſiduity of collecting materials, and his having had acceſs to the papers of Congreſs, and many of our principal politicians; there can be no reaſon to doubt the authenticity and impartiality of his information. In ſhort, as this work has long excited general expectation, and the few copies which arrived have been purchaſed with unparalelled avidity, the intended publiſhers of this American edition flatter themſelves that a rapid ſubſcription will enable them to gratify the public curioſity within the ſpecified time.

We are the public's humble ſervants,

ROBERT HODGE,
THOMAS ALLEN,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the publiſhers at their different ſtores----by the other book-ſellers in the ſtate of New-York---- by J. Crukſhank, T. Dobſon, W. Young, W. Spotſwood, and R. Campbell, Philadelphia, and the other book-ſellers and printers on the continent.

Center Houſe, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, April 27.

WAS detained at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, the 30th day of March laſt, a large BAY MARE, branded with the letters I. R. Suppoſed to be ſtolen by a perſon who ſaid he came from near Shrewſbury, in Eaſt-Jerſey, his name Benijah Harvey. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM READ.

N. B. The ſaid Benijah Harvey produced a certificate to a Juſtice of the Peace in Philadelphia, ſigned John Toan, importing that he ſold ſaid Mare to ſaid Harvey, and the certificate was witneſſed with the name of John Combs, a Juſtice of Middleſex, the truth of which being doubted, Harvey diſappeared. †

Tin Ware Manufactory.

JACOB WHEATON

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs, in all its various branches, at his manufactory on the North Side of *Market-ſtreet,* five doors below *Second-ſtreet,* where he manufactures *TIN WARE* of all kinds. Any perſon that will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, either by *wholeſale* or *retail,* may depend on having good ware at a LOW PRICE, and their orders punctually obeyed.

At the ſame time returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the encouragement he has already received, hoping by his cloſe attention to buſineſs for a continuance of the ſame.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

On *WEDNESDAY,* the 13th of May, at the *Merchant's Coffee-Houſe* in Second-ſtreet, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

Will be expoſed to Public Sale,

By the Adminiſtrators of *Joſeph Pemberton,* deceaſed, purſuant to an Order of the Orphans Court---The following

Real Eſtate and Lots of Ground;

Situate in the Townſhip of Moyamenſing, on the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet, about two miles from the city Court-Houſe, *viz.*

No. 1. A LOT on the weſt ſide of Sobers's lane, adjoining land of George Leſher on the ſouth, lot No. 6 on the eaſt, and No. 2 on the north, containing two acres and 44 perches.

No. 2. A Lot adjoining the above (No. 1) on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 3 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 48 perches.

No. 3. A Lot adjoining No. 2 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 4 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 52 perches.

No. 4. A Lot adjoining No. 3 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 5 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 56 perches.

No. 5. A Lot adjoining No. 4 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, a lane lately laid out, called Pemberton's lane (running from Sobers's lane to lot No. 15, for the accommodation of contiguous lots) on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 60 perches.

No. 6. A Lot adjoining land of George Leſher on the ſouth, No. 7 on the weſt, Pemberton's lane on the north, and lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 7. A Lot adjoining G. Leſher on the ſouth, No. 8 on the weſt, Pemberton's lane on the north, and No. 6 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 8. A Lot adjoining G. Leſher on the ſouth, No. 15 on the weſt, Pembertons's lane on the north, and No. 7 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 9. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the ſouth, No. 10 on the weſt, No. 11 on the north, and James Pemberton on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 114 perches.

No. 10. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the ſouth, No. 15 and No. 13 on the weſt, No. 12 on the north, and No. 9 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 28 perches.

No. 11. A Lot adjoining No. 9 on the ſouth, No. 12 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and James Pemberton's land on the eaſt, containing 3 acres and 5 perches.

No. 12. A Lot adjoining No. 10 on the ſouth, No. 13 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and No. 11 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 78 perches.

No. 13. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the ſouth, No. 14 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, No. 12 and No. 10 on the eaſt, containing 3 acres.

No. 14. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the ſouth, Lawrence Sickle and Robert Erwin's land on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and No. 13 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 112 perches.

No. 15. A two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe 38 by 18 feet, 2 rooms on a floor, with a two ſtory Brick Kitchen at the ſouth end, a handſome Piazza 10 feet wide, extending along the front, rear and north end, and a court-yard encloſed with a palliſade fence and brick wall, back of which are a Brick Coach-houſe and ſtables 24 by 20 feet, a ſhed 44 feet in length, for the accommodation of cattle, and a good brick neceſſary. The Lot is bounded on the weſt by Robert Erwin and Sarah Rhoads, on the ſouth by John Sobers's eſtate and George Leſher, on the eaſt by No. 8 and Pemberton's lane, and on the north by lots No. 10. 13 and 14, containing 14 acres 66 perches; on which there is a large garden with a few aſparagus beds, &c. and an apple orchard, containing between 40 and 50 trees; beſides which there is a variety of fruit, ſuch as plumbs, peaches, cherries, pears and apricots, diſperſed around the premiſes, with a pump of good water.

A Plan of the above Lots will be exhibited at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe and at the ſubſcriber's.

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney to *Ann Pemberton.*

April 24.

Water Line of Stages,

From Philadelphia to Baltimore.

AFTER Monday, the 13th inſtant, this line will ſtart from Mr. James Thompſon's in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays-- proceed to Charleſtown, and take the packets of Meſſrs. Howell and Thomas, who have run them in this way theſe five years with ſo much reputation, and as they are ſo noted, there need nothing more to be ſaid, but to inform the public, there will be preparations for the paſſengers (as uſual) to exceed moſt of the public-houſes on the continent.

N. B. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, 20*ſ.* and 150 weight of baggage the ſame price.

THE MAIL STAGE

WILL ſtart from the above Stage-Houſe, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, as uſual; ſo that the public will be accommodated with a ſtage from that office every day in the week, Sundays excepted. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, 35*ſ.* and 150 weight of baggage the ſame price. KERLINS, & Co.

N. B. A Stage will likewiſe ſtart from Baltimore, for Philadelphia, every day in the week, Saturdays excepted.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, April 20, 1789.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th day of this inſt. a Dutch ſervant man, named *John Zaps,* aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, round faced, and dark complexion, long hair combed back; had on when he went away a brown cloth coat, lately turned, with wooden buttons, corduroy jacket, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, his ſhirt is new flaxen linen, and a felt hat half worn, bound round. He has been in the country about one year and nine months, and talks bad Engliſh. He has lived with me about one year and a half, and obtained leave to go to Philadelphia the Seventh-day before, to keep Eaſter, and has not returned. He had the ſame liberty laſt year, and was faithful in returning agreeable to his promiſe. Any perſon taking up the ſaid ſervant, and confining him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. † WILLIAM EACHUS, jun.

VENDUE STORE,

At DANIEL COOPER's Ferry.

THE Subscriber having opened a Vendue Store at Daniel Cooper's Ferry, in the state of New-Jersey----takes this method to inform his Friends and the Public, that all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, will be received by him at his house in Chesnut-street, next door to the Cross Keys, where they will be delivered to the purchaser on payment of the price they may be struck off at by Public Auction. The Sales will in general be by Sample, in the same manner as Public Sales are conducted in London, and other trading cities in Europe. The public may be assured of the utmost impartiality and candour being used in conducting the same; he being convinced that nothing short thereof can insure success to his present undertaking. Conscious that it is his duty to act with the strictest fidelity the part of a disinterested agent and factor to both buyer and seller, no bargain will be conclusive and binding on the purchaser until the goods are compared with the sample, and found agreeable thereto.

Sales at the above Store will be subject

to the following charges, and no other:

Groceries one and a quarter per cent.
Other Merchandize two and a half per cent.

The stated days of Sale for Dry Goods, are Mondays in the forenoon, and Thursdays in the afternoon: and for Groceries, Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon.

He has provided large and convenient stores for the reception of Merchandize that requires inspection before exposed to sale.

As he has undertaken this business at the instance of most of the Merchants and many of his Friends, he flatters himself, from his knowledge thereof, aided by constant attention, and the most exact punctuality, he will be able to satisfy the Public, that the confidence they may place in him will be of utility to them, as well as beneficial to himself.

March 30. JOHN CHALONER.

Money will be advanced on Goods deposited for Sale.

Chester county, April 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at Joseph Gibbons's tavern, in Springfield township, in the said county, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, situate in Springfield township aforesaid, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of Joseph Gibbons, John Crozer and others, containing 111¾ acres, late the estate of Jane Tennant, deceased, seized and taken in execution, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, April 6th, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of April inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, two messuages, a grist and saw-mill, a furnace, and two hundred acres of excellent land, situate in the township of West-Nant-mill, bounded by lands of Samuel Aston, lands late of John Peirsoll, and others. The said mills and furnace are on that well known stream of water called Brandywine creek, in a very healthy, agreeable part of the country, and the said premises are capable of very great improvement. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Mordecai Peirsoll, and to be sold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff

Chester county, April 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Court House in West-Chester, in the said county, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, situate in West-Fallowfield township, in the said county, containing 278½ acres besides allowance for roads; bounded by lands now or late of James M'Cormick, Isaac Woodrow, James Moore, Dorington Boyle, Thomas Gibson, Philip O'Farran and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of William Bunting, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, April 7th, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Nantmill, containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance, bounded by a branch of Brandywine creek, lands of James Dugan, Jeremiah Evans, and others. Seized as the estate of Evan Griffith, and to be sold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Newtown, April 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, on the premises, a certain messuage, and tract of 150 acres of land, situate in Northampton township, Bucks county, witin one mile of Newtown, bounded by lands of Gerardus Wynkoop, Henry Wynkoop, Esqrs. Abraham Dubois, and Neshaminy creek; There are on the premises a dwelling house, barn, stables and other out buildings, several springs of excellent water, two apple orchards and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, great part of which is rich bottom on said creek, the remainder beautifully watered by never failing springs, the whole is in with best kinds of grass, mostly timothy, 25 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land of a good quality, divided into four fields. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property late of William Hibbs, deceased, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

College, Academy and Charitable School of PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 15th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several schools in this seminary are now opened upon their ancient foundation, as follows, viz.

1. The CHARITABLE SCHOOL, viz. The *Boys*, under Mr. *Oliphant*, and the *Girls*, under Mrs. *Davis*, as usual.

2. The ACADEMY, viz. The *English* Grammar School, and the School for the practical branches of Mathematics, under the Rev. *William Rogers*, A. M. as Professor of English and Oratory.

3. The LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, under *James Davidson*, A. M. Professor of Humanity, or of the Latin and Greek Languages.

4. The COLLEGE, or Philosophy Schools, under the subscriber, as Provost, and the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D. lately appointed a Professor in the Sciences; and for further assistance in those Schools, a Vice-Provost will in due time be appointed.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.*

Philadelphia, April 10, 1789.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR

Directors and a Treasurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the Company's Room in Carpenters Hall, on MONDAY, the fourth of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are several Shares on which *fines* are due, the Owners of them, or their Representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Laws of the Company, unless the Arrears are paid off on the said fourth of May, or within ten Days after.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

THE *Contributors* to the *Pennsylvania Hospital* are desired to attend an *Election*, to be held at the said *Hospital*, according to law, on the fourth day of the *Fifth Month* next, being the second day of the week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chuse *Twelve Managers* and a *Treasurer* for the ensuing year. By Order of the Managers,

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

Fourth Month 8th, 1789.

Southampton township, Bucks county, April 14, 1789.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen the 12th of this instant, out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Southampton, Bucks county, a bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, with a long switch tail, trots and canters well, 6 years old this spring, a few white hairs on his shoulder, occasioned by the collar, lately foundered, and not yet well. Whoever takes up and secures the thief, so that he may be convicted, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and for the Horse, TWO DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN HUFTY.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 4th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage and about 245 acres of excellent land, situate in Providence township, bounded by lands of John Edwards and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Connelly and George A. Sturgeon, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of ------ Barre, in Douglass township, on Tuesday, the 5th of May next, at one o'clock P. M. A certain messuage and about 25 acres of land, with the appurtenances, situate in Douglass township, bounded by lands of George Beskirk and others; Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Weiss, deceased, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 6th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage and about 108½ acres of land with the appurtenances, situate in Upper Hanover township, bounded by lands of Philip Susholtzs, David Shultze, Wendel Wyant and others. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Lower, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 7th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of ------- Boshart, in Marlborough township, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing about 170 acres, more or less, situate partly in Marlborough and Rockhill townships, bounded by lands of Robert and Leonard Thomas, John Hoct, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Thomas, deceased, and to be sold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in and for the said state, and the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; Justice of the said Courts, have issued their Precept, bearing date the 19th day of March last past, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the Court-house in West-Chester, for the county of Chester, on Monday, the 4th day of May next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: Also, all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated in Chester county, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence.

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Queen Anne's county, Maryland, March 31, 1789.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing of *Daniel Charles Heath*, of the county of New-Castle, in the state of Delaware, or from any to whom he may have conveyed or shall convey the following tracts of land, situate in the counties of Cæcil and Kent, or one of them, in the state of Maryland, and the said county of New-Castle, viz.

Holt, containing 700 acres;----the second and third parts of *Heath's Range*, containing 1986 acres;---the *Forest*, containig 200 acres;---and *Toe's Purchase*, containing 450 acres; as the said tracts of land were the property of James Heath, deceased, brother to the said Daniel Charles Heath, the estate of which James Heath is indebted to me in the sum of one thousand pounds sterling and upwards, which I am advised the said lands are liable to the payment of, and for the recovery of which I have instituted legal proceedings. BENNETT CHEW.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Chesnut and Fourth-streets, at the sign of the *Federal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Cross Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Also some adjacent vacant LOTS to be leased on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the store of the subscribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

March 31. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

To be Sold by way of public vendue,

At the house of Robert Miller, in East-Caln township, Chester county, on the 4th day of May next,

A VALUABLE Parcel or Tract of Land, situate in the Great Valley, containing 180 acres, bounded by lands of Thomas Stalker, Robert Miller and others, with a large quantity of excellent meadow and woodland, the Lancaster road running through the said tract of Land. Any person inclining to purchase may have a reasonable time to pay part of the purchase money.

N. B. The sale to begin at 1 o'clock said day, where the terms will be made known and attendance given, by

April 1, 1789. † MORDECAI MILLER.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Thomas Marshall, will be Sold by public vendue, on the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a messuage, fulling-mill, skin-mill and about 40 acres of land, situate off Cobb's creek, partly in the township of Darby, and partly in the township of Blockley, about three miles and a half from the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill. There are on the premises a good orchard, and a large proportion of good meadow, with some woodland. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN SELLERS,)
April 6, 1789. ISAAC WARNER,) Executors.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 27th instant-----that noted and well known TAVERN,

The *Bunch of Grapes,*

In Third, between Market and Arch streets.

THERE are on the premises, an excellent three story Brick House, in which is a large room, well calculated for the accommodation of Grand and other Juries, stables for thirty horses, sheds for carriages, three out offices, a spacious yard, and a pump of good water. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine-street.

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1789.

Three Hundred Dozen of

Grass and Cradling Scythes,

And a large assortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the subscriber, living in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

Also the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels, Tobacco Hoes, | Plain Irons, Axes, Drawing Knives.

And as he means to carry on these branches extensively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a steady attention, in having them well finished, and selling as low as he possibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

To COVER this Season,

At the farm of the subscriber, at Point-no-Point, at *Three Pounds Seven Shillings and Six pence* for the season, each mare:

The beautiful HORSE

ATLAS,

FOUR years old this grass; fifteen hands and one inch high; he is a bright bay, with a strong black mane and tail, stout made and strong boned, and has as much action as any horse: *He is full blooded*; got by the noted horse *Eclipse*---Eclipse was got by *Herod*---Herod by *Fearnought*.--- The pedigrees of these horses is up to the *first breed* now in America---*The Ulster Lass* is the dam of Atlas, she was got by *Granby*, her dam *Dianna*, got by *Wildair*---Wildair was imported by James Delancy, Esquire, which horse from his *great character and blood* was afterwards sent back to England, where he covered at Forty Guineas each mare.---The Ulster Lass's grand-dam was a Bullyrock, her great-grand-dam was Governor Ogles's Barb, imported---she is a full sister to Pantaloon---owned by Mr. John Allen.

Good pasture on reasonable terms, and every necessary care will be taken of the mares while under the subscriber's charge.---The money to be paid when the mares are re-delivered.

March 12, 1789. JACOB BATES.

BARK *wanted in Philadelphia.*

A LARGE Quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spanish, White and Black Oak, and Birch and Hemlock. It is requested by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when stripped, and as speedily as they can, after it is sufficiently dried, bring it to town; for want of which care they have suffered considerable loss.

April 11, 1789. †4w

Nockamixon township, Bucks county, April 6, 1789.

WHEREAS my Wife Elizabeth refuses to live with me. These are to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ‡ JACOB MOYERS, jun.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.